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#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

MARC SPITZER Chairman

JIM IRVIN Commissioner

WILLIAM A. MUNDELL Commissioner

JEFF HATCH-MILLER Commissioner

MIKE GLEASON Commissioner

In the Matter of Qwest Corporation's Compliance With Section 252(e) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996

Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED

MAR 1 4 2003

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Docket No: RT-00000F-02-0271

## ESCHELON TELECOM OF ARIZONA INC.'S PREHEARNG STATEMENT

### INTRODUCTION

Eschelon Telecom of Arizona Inc. (Eschelon) files these comments to clarify the position and status of Eschelon in this proceeding. Specifically, Eschelon asserts that it is not subject to the imposition of penalties in this matter and any order resulting from this proceeding should not include the imposition of penalties against Eschelon. Eschelon is not using this opportunity to argue that it should escape any consequences of its having



been a party to the unfiled agreements. Eschelon regrets its participation in the agreements and admits that, were it able to do it over, it would have approached its relationship and difficulties with Qwest much differently. However, this proceeding is not the proper one to explore such issues as to Eschelon. Rather, this proceeding is an investigation of Qwest and a determination of what remedies should be imposed on Qwest.

# I. QWEST'S, NOT ESCHELON'S, BEHAVIOR IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS DOCKET.

The Arizona Corporation Commission's November 7, 2002 Procedural Order (the "Order") established the scope of this hearing as follows:

The Section 252 issues concern whether <u>Qwest</u> violated its obligation to file certain agreements with this Commission and if it did, what remedies are appropriate. The scope of the hearing in the Section 252(e) proceeding will determine when <u>Qwest</u> should file agreements with CLECs for Commission approval, why <u>Qwest</u> failed to file certain agreements, whether <u>Qwest</u> knew or should have known the appropriate criteria at the time it failed to file the agreements, which agreement should be filed under the standard and whether <u>Qwest</u> should be subject to monetary and/or non-monetary penalties if it violated the standard. In addition, the Commission should determine if <u>Qwest's</u> conduct violated any other law, Commission Order or rule. (Emphasis added)

Order, p. 5, at 10-17.

Consistent with this scope, Qwest was directed to file direct testimony and was allowed to file rebuttal testimony in response to Staff and intervenor testimony. Qwest is the focus of this proceeding. There has been no order for an investigation of Eschelon, nor any notice that Eschelon's rights, privileges and property would be at risk in this proceeding.



#### II. PARTY RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD PENALIZE ESCHELON.

Despite an explicit Commission statement limiting the scope of this proceeding to remedies against Qwest, both the Staff's and RUCO's pre-filed testimony recommend penalties against Eschelon, such as being excluded from receiving discounts that its competitors will receive in the future and payment of a \$100,000 contribution to a fund. For the Commission to adopt remedies in this proceeding against Eschelon would violate due process under both state and federal law. Moreover, the particular penalties proposed would violate the anti-discrimination provisions of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 and A.R.S. § 40-334.

Eschelon urges the Commission to reject those portions of RUCO's and Staff's testimony recommending penalties against Eschelon. If, based on this record, the Commission wants to consider penalties against Eschelon, it should be the focus of a separate proceeding.

Specifically, the Eschelon penalties recommended by Staff are:

1. Eschelon would be prohibited from collecting the cash payments given to its competitors totaling 10% of the purchases of Section 251(b) or (c) services and intrastate access from Qwest in Arizona during the time period January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002, a period of 18 months. Direct Testimony of Marta Kalleberg, pp. 90-91. Eschelon does not object to the concept of its competitors receiving retroactively the benefits of Eschelon's agreements with Qwest. The Commission should note, however, that Eschelon incurred costs and gave up claims in exchange for these benefits that its



competitors will not be required to incur or give up. Moreover, Eschelon was subject to the agreements from November 15, 2000 to March 1, 2002, a period of less than 16 months, not 18 months.

2. Eschelon would be prohibited from receiving a credit totaling 10% of its purchases of Section 251 (b) or (c) and intrastate access for 18 months following the date of the decision in this matter. *Id.* at pp. 91-92. Based upon current purchases, and not taking into account potential growth, Eschelon estimates that this proposal would cost Eschelon in excess of \$600,000. This would constitute a huge, unjustified penalty on Eschelon that would exceed that imposed on Qwest on a comparative basis. Excluding Eschelon from a future discount available to all other CLECs is discriminatory, anti-competitive, contrary to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and A.R.S. § 40-334.

The Eschelon penalties recommended by RUCO are:

1. Eschelon would be prohibited from receiving a 10 percent discount to be available to all other CLECs (except McLeod) for a period of from 3 to 5 years from the date of the order. Direct Testimony of Ben Johnson, Ph.D. at p. 22, lines 16-18. Eschelon estimates based on current levels of purchases, that this proposal could penalize Eschelon in excess of \$2 million for the Arizona jurisdiction. This is a severe and unjustified penalty that would cripple Eschelon from competing in Arizona for the foreseeable future. Excluding Eschelon from a discount available to all other CLECs for a future period of three to five years is discriminatory, anti-competitive and contrary to the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and A.R.S. § 40-334..

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- 2. Eschelon should pay no less than \$100,000 into a fund to facilitate arbitrations. *Id.* at p. 48, lines 10-14. Imposition of such a penalty is not justified, is without statutory support and violates Eschelon's due process rights.
- II. ESCHELON'S COMPETITORS WILL GET ALL OF THE BENEFITS OF THE UNFILED AGREEMENTS FOR PAST PERIODS, WITHOUT ANY OF THE COSTS.

While Eschelon understands RUCO's and Staff's desire to give Eschelon's competitors financial benefits equal to those Eschelon received, it should be recognized that the recommendations concerning 10% discounts for past purchases in themselves provide a large benefit to other CLECs that exceed the benefit that Eschelon obtained from the agreements. For example, the 10% discount proposal appears to be predicated upon the assumption that the UNE-Star agreement that was associated with the unfiled agreements was fairly priced without any discount, and that the discount represents, in toto, an undue advantage denied to other competitors. However, the economics of the unfiled agreements can only be understood when considered in tandem with the filed UNE-Star amendment. Eschelon incurred substantial costs in implementing, billing and converting from UNE-Star to UNE-P. Since the proposed remedies would not require competitors to buy UNE-Star, nor meet any of the other conditions imposed upon Eschelon as a part of those agreements, this remedy gives Eschelon's competitors much greater an advantage than Eschelon ever received.

In addition to the excessive price Eschelon paid for UNE-Star and the high costs of implementing UNE-Star, Eschelon also had to pay for three Carrier Access Billing (CAB)



audits to get the access records it was entitled to under the agreements in order to obtain the access credits that would be made available to CLECs under the Staff and RUCO proposals. These other carriers will not be required to pay for these audits, which cost Eschelon approximately \$80,000 for Arizona.

Finally, while Eschelon did receive a lump sum payment as a part of the March 1, 2002 Settlement Agreement, it had to waive any and all existing claims against Qwest arising out of disputes concerning service credits, CABS, UNE-E line and UNE-E Non-Recurring Charge credits and disputes concerning claims of anti-competitive conduct and unfair competition. Thus, Eschelon gave up significant potential claims relating to past periods, in exchange for the payment, something no other CLEC would apparently have to do under the Staff or RUCO proposals.

### IV. DISQUALIFICATION FOR FUTURE DISCOUNTS IS NOT JUSTIFIED.

In addition to remedies relating to past periods, RUCO and Staff would impose serious and substantial future consequences on Eschelon (and McLeod) that are not imposed upon other CLECs. The most serious of the consequences is the recommendation that Eschelon not be eligible to obtain Qwest's services at the same price as its competitors in the future. Eschelon strongly opposes such remedies. This would constitute a penalty on Eschelon that would do great harm to Eschelon's ability to compete and would clearly result in discriminatory rates.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See, Settlement Agreement, March 1, 2002, Section 2(a).



While Eschelon did receive a lump sum payment as part of the agreement to terminate the unfiled agreements, this was not a payment for the present value of future benefits. In fact, the vast majority of the payment was a "catch-up" payment to pay for the unpaid credits for the period of September, 2001 through March, 2002, or related to other ongoing disputes between Eschelon and Qwest as of March 1, 2002, and bore no relation to the agreements in question. Indeed, only \$359,182 of that amount is properly allocated to Arizona as present value payments under the Settlement Agreement and that, after appropriate adjustments, only \$190,000 can reasonably be characterized as representing foregone future payments for Arizona purchases.

### V. ESCHELON'S CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE IMPOSITION OF A PENALTY.

If Eschelon were to have a hearing on possible penalties, it would show to the Commission the circumstances surrounding its involvement in the unfiled agreements and the factors which would tend to mitigate the degree that it should be punished for its role in such agreements.

As RUCO witness Ben Johnson states in his testimony "ILECs often have such substantial market power that, if unchecked, they can basically bully CLECs into accepting terms and conditions that are contrary to the best interests of the CLEC, and contrary to the public interest." Testimony of Ben Johnson, Ph.D., p. 14, lines 7-18.

Johnson further testifies that Qwest used its monopoly power "to force certain CLECs into agreements they would otherwise not have entered into..." *Id.* at p. 17, lines 4-7.

 $<sup>\</sup>overline{^{2}}$  *Id*.



Similarly, in this case, Qwest imposed certain demands on Eschelon at a time when Eschelon faced the problems of poor service by a sole supplier (*i.e.* Qwest) and was struggling to establish itself in the market. *See*, Staff Ex. S-7, Deposition of Richard A. Smith, p.136, lines 13-22; Staff Ex. S-13; and Staff Ex. S-8, Affidavit of F. Lynne Powers. Not only was Qwest uniquely positioned to act as it did because of its monopoly power, but the Act imposed the filing requirement solely on Qwest.

#### CONCLUSION

Eschelon has been cooperative with this investigation and is amenable to bringing this matter to an end. However, it cannot agree to be subject to the substantial and unwarranted penalties that would be imposed upon it under the recommendations of RUCO and Staff, especially in a proceeding where it was not the subject of the investigation. Eschelon urges the Commission to reject the punitive recommendations against Eschelon.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 14<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2003.

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